Dr. Lyon's

Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement

for over a quarter of a century.

many others could have done if they had only kept their wits."

AUNT AND COUSIN PERISHED.

RELATIVES OF HERMAN C. HOSKIER WHO WERE

LOST IN THE PARIS FIRE.

Herman C. Hoskier, of the banking house of L

von Hoffman & Co., received word yesterday that an aunt and a cousin perished in the fire in Paris.

His aunt was the wife of Emile Hoskier, of the

Paris banking firm of E. Hoskier & Co. Her hus-

band was on the way to St. Petersburg at the

time. The other victim was Mrs. Hoskier's second daughter, Mrs. Roland-Gosselin, who is the wife of one of the twenty agents du change in Parta. Mrs. Hoskier's third daughter and another lady, Mrs. Pierre Girod, were in the building which burned, but escaped.

MME. DE SCHLUMBERGER.

Mme, de Schlumberger, who is reported among

Lorraine by the German authorities. Her hus

THE COUNT DE MUN.

his wife, is the leader of the Christian Socialist

and Catholic Labor party in French politics. Being

lieutenant of the Pope in weaning the Catholic

peasantry and masses from the monarchy to the

Republic, proving to them that it is possible to be

a good Catholic and a good Republican at one and

the same time, which formerly they did not con-sider possible. With Royal Bourbon blood in his

veins and belonging to one of the oldest and most illustrious of the houses of the French nobility, he

Helvetius, who played so great a role at the court

of Frederick the Great, and grandson of Mms

de Stael. Tall, powerfully built, short-haired, with

a black mustache and a frank, open face, he is the embodiment of manly force and vigor, and betrays in his military bearing the fact that he was former-ly a solder, by procession.

In his military bearing the fact that he was formerly a soldier by profession.

The Count took part in the War of 1870, where he greatly distinguished himself as an officer of cuirassiers, taking part in the great cavalry charge at Reichshofen, and he was afterward carried off a prisoner into Germany. The scenes which he witnessed during the war and subsequently in connection with the sanguinary suppression of the Commune, convinced him that if France was ever to regain her place among the nations an endeavor must be made to improve the moral and intellectual tone of the masses. With that object in view he started the Catholic workingmen's clubs, which have become so important a factor in French politics.

THE MARQUIS DE GALLIFET.

General the Marquis de Gallifet, who likewise

ears the title of Prince of Martignac, and who is

reported to have sustained serious injuries during

he fire, is one of the most battle-scarred veteran

of the French army. There is scarcely a single

part of his body that does not bear the trace of

some wound received in action, and the entire

overing the traces of the terrible injury which he

ustained by the bursting of a shell at the battle

of Puebla, in Mexico. So desperate did his case appear on that occasion that the surgeons would not even take the trouble to attend to him, declar-

ng that he was as good as dead; and he was left

He greatly distinguished himself during the war

took a leading part in the suppression of the Com-

mune, being execrated as well as dreaded by the

THE COUNTESS DE GREFFULHE

The Countess de Greffulhe is the leader of the

ounger and by far the smartest set of monarchical

society in Paris, and is principally responsible for

the revolution which has taken place in France with

the revolution which has taken place in France with regard to Wagner's music. Only a few years ago the Government was obliged to prohibit a Wagnerian concert at Paris lest it should prove a cause for popular disturbance, whereas to-day the Wagner

craze is quite as extensive and as fervent as in this

country. The one particular fad of the young

Countess is music, and innumeracie virtuosi of both iexes are indebted to her for their introduction to Parisian society. She is a sister of the Prince de Phimay, who recently divorced his American wife, ormerly Clara Ward. Her father for many years accupied the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs at trussel: Her mother, a most remarkable woman, soth as regards beauty and intellect, was a memor of the illustrious French house of Montesquieu-

Countess is music, and innumerable virtuosi of both

ving on the battlefield.

man of great eloquence, he has been the principal

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD.

A DAY OF WOE IN THE FRENCH

CAPITAL. SBARCHING THE RUINS OF THE BURNED BAZAAR-

SCENES AT THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE-FUNERAL SERVICES TO BE HELD

AT NOTRE DAME. Paris, May 5 .- Early this morning 111 charred corpses had been recovered from the ruins of the burned bazaar, together with twelve portions of bodies whose identity may never be established.

Since 5 a. m. crowds of people have been flocking to the Palais de l'Industrie, where many of the bodies and a large number of the injured were taken. At 6 o'clock a detachment of the Garde Républicaine relieved the detachment of infantry which had been on duty all night about the scene of the catastrophe. Quantities of coins, watches, rings, necklaces and bracelets were picked up in the charred mass of wood forming the foundation of the debris.

At 8 o'clock there was a movement toward a corner of the ruins, and another body was slowly drawn from the black mass in which it had been covered. It was little more than a black trunk, headless and limbless, and little hope was entertained of discovering whom it belonged to. In this case, as in all other instances, the firemen and police, upon discovering a body, carefully overhauled everything near it and under it, in order to discover, if possible, some pisces of jewelry or other articles which may lead to the identification of the remains.

As soon as the bedies were claimed by the anxious relatives and others who were searching for the missing, and who had been hovering in despair about this spot throughout the night. they were placed in carriages held in waiting and taken to their former homes.

THE SCENE AT NIGHT.

The scene at night was a remarkable one. Long lines of infantry were drawn in cordon around the dreadful spot. The bonfires and torches, electric lights and gas jets used to illuminate the scene, reflected upon the bayonets and accoutrements of the soldiers, and threw a ghastly illumination upon the houses of the vicinity, the windows of which were crowded during most of the night with people watching

Every now and then a hearse would be called from the line of vehicles stationed in proximity to the scene of the fire, a black mass would be tenderly lifted into it, and another unfortunate victim of the conflagration would be taken to one of the temporary morgues in the Palais de l'Industrie, or at the neighboring Hospital Beaujon. Frequently as many as a dozen hearses were gathered together in the courtyard of the Palais de l'Industrie, and opposite the entrance of that building hundreds of coffins of plain wood were ranged, ready to receive the bodies of those who had succumbed to the flames or the smoke, or who had been trampled to death in the terrible stampede.

The scenes witnessed among those who remained about the fatal spot throughout the night, unable to tear themselves away, indifferent to the entreaties of their friends or relatives, baffle description. On several occasions a distracted father or mother, half-mad with grief, would endeavor to force a way through the line of soldiers or the inner line of police drawn about the blackened ruins. Children were there. weeping for lost parents, and old, young and middle-aged joined in the murmurs of lamentation, and exchanged hopes and fears.

AT THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE.

The atmosphere of the hall in the Palais de l'Industrie, where the burned bodies were ranged, was almost unbearable. There again most heartrending scenes were witnessed. Men, women and children passed up and down, weepwomen and children passed up and down, weeping distractedly, before the lines of black hodies,
eagerly scanning the remains, and now and then
throwing themselves down by the side of some
seemingly unrecognizable corpse which they, by
an instinct which outsiders could not understand, made out to be some dearly loved and
missing relative.

stand, made out to be some dearly loved and missing relative.

Every moment during the morning the crowds in and about the Palais de l'Industrie increased, and the number of people anxious to obtain tidings of missing relatives or friends became greater. Priests accompanied each group of mourners, and very gradually the mortuary hall

was relieved of its ghastly contents.

An official representative of the Procurator-General was present, noting the details of the identification of the bodies and authorizing their dentification of the bodies and authorizing fremoval. The resources of the pompes funchres have been taxed to the utmost all the hearses

nave been taxed to the utilist all the hearses and carriages being in constant use.

Terrible scenes continued to be enacted at the Palais de l'Industrie during the afternoon. The mother of a four-year-old child, Alfred David, one of the victims, arrived during the day for the one of taking the body away with her was decided, however, that it was impossible show her the ghastly body of her ch When this news was communicated to the fortunate mother, in a paroxysm of grief she tried to force her way into the mortuary hall, reaming: "I will see my child!"

Eventually it was found necessary to forcibly remove the poor woman, whose case is most dis-tressing. It appears that Mme. David lost her husband a month ago and that her only other child died a fortnight ago.

TALES OF DESPAIR.

Many tales of despair are told. Mme. Feulard was saved by her husband, who, so soon as he had placed her in safety, dashed back to the burning building to save his daughter. He clasped the girl in his arms, and had nearly reached the door when they were caught in the flames, and father and daughter perished be-

fore the eyes of the agonized mother. The Baron de Mackau had a similar experience. Seven times he penetrated the flaming ruins in search of his sister, each time to save nother, only to see his sister, later, fall before is eyes when he no longer had strength to lift

The Marquise de l'Aigle was rescued by a freman at the moment she had given herself up for lost. All her friends had fallen around her, and she was on her knees, awaiting death in prayer, when a fireman caught her up and succeeded in extricating her alive, but frightfully

Gosse, the notary, on learning that his wife The women who succeeded in escaping from the building rushed, shricking madly, into the courtyards of adjoining houses, wildly beseeching help. It was noticed that in many cases their underclothing was on fire, while their dresses were almost untouched by the flames. dresses were almost untouched by the hands of the circumstance that the faces and heads of the victims were so horribly charred and disfigured is explained by the fact that the capes worn were generally of flimsy material, and were worn were generally of catch fire.

worn were generally of filmsy material, and were the first articles of apparel to catch fire. One feature which is generally remarked of the victims taken to the Palais de l'Industrie is that the head is thrown back and the arms are

that the head is thrown back and the arms are uplifted with a peculiarly weird effect.

The unidentified bodies, as well as the jewels recovered from the débris, have been photographed. The funeral service of the victims has been fixed for the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame. M. will attend, and Père Richard will pro-

ably officiate.

Among the last to escape from the burning building was the Baronne de Reuter, formerly Miss Beatrice Potter, of Philadelphia.

The Vicomte Damas identified his wife's body by a piece of haircloth which she were next her skin as a member of the Third Order of St.

Francis

M. Jean Raffaelli, the painter, says: "My daughter had the mark of a heel stamped into

Hood's

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c.

April Violets. Colgate's Violet Water.

her back. She was trampled in the heap at the her back. She was trampled in the heap at the door near the main entrance. Her mother tried to pull her from the blazing fire, but she said: "It is useless; save yourself, as I shall die in any case." Her mother replied: 'I shall not leave you. I will take you or stay and die with you.' Both escaped, though severely injured."

The Abbey Marbot says that Comtesse Villeneuve returned to search for her two daughters, failed to find them and perished herself. The Grand Opera House, the Opéra Comique, the Théâtre Français and the Odéon were closed to-night as a mark of réspect for the families of the victims.

closed to-night as a mark of respect for the families of the victims.

The scene on the Champs Elysées to-day was like the scene on popular fête days. The throngs were enormous, and multitudes of carriages were driving about. From time to time a solemn hush fell upon the crowd, and every head was bared as a hearse passed by.

To-night such theatres as are open are almost empty, and the large cafés on the boulevards are practically deserted.

THE DUCHESSE D'ALENCON A VICTIM. HER BLACKENED AND MUTILATED CORPSE RECOGNIZED BY HER DENTIST

Paris, May 5 .- Among the articles picked up in the ruins early in the day was a ring inscribed "Ferdinand d'Orleans-Sophie de Baviere"-the names of the Duc and Duchesse d'Alençon. It was doubtless the betrothal ring of the Duchesse d'Alençon. A silver watch attached to a gold brooch was also recognized as the property of

Up to daybreak the Duc d'Alençon refused to quit the scene, and he went home after daybreak only because he was physically incapable of further exertion.

The Queen of Naples and other relatives of the missing Duchesse sat up all night at the hotel of the Due d'Alençon, on the Avenue Friedland,

awaiting news. This afternoon the bodies of the Duchesse d'Alencen and six others were identified.

The Duchesse d'Alençon was the sister of the Empress of Austria and the wife of Prince Fer-dinand of Orleans. She was a Duchesse of Bavaria, and was born in 1847 and married in 1868. Her daughter, Princess Louise, is married to Prince Alphonse of Bavaris, and her son, Prince Philippe, is the husband of Princess Henriette of Bavaria. The former Queen of Naples is one of her sisters. The Duches.co was a woman of great wealth and one of the most prominent women of

The remains of the Duchesse were identified by her dentist, who examined the teeth of a charred body which was believed to be hers. The blackened corpse was charred almost beyond mblance to anything human.

resemblance to anything human.

Further particulars regarding the finding of the remains of the Duchesse d'Alençon show that the secretary of the Prefecture, accompanied by the maid of the Duchesse and a footman belonging to the household of the man belonging to the household of the businesses the best searched the remains. The two servants eventually stopped before a blackened and mutilated corpse. They declared that it was the body of their mistress, and the dentist of the Duchesses

vas sent for.

The dentist, after examining the corpse for half an hour, declared it was not that of the Duchesse. He claimed that there was a tooth Duchesse. He claimed that there was a tooth too many in the head. But the servants insisted, whereupor the dentist and two doctors operated upon the upper jaw, and then the dentist was able to identify the remains as those of the

Vienna, May 5.-The Empress has been weeping all day over the loss of her favorite sister. and declines to receive food or nourishment. This morning none of the attendants dare place a newspaper at Her Majesty's breakfast table. When she did not find it in its usual place she called for it, and opened it trembling with anxiety. She could not believe that her sister, the Duchesse d'Alençon, was more than injured. After breakfast she went for her usual walk in the deer park surrounding the fairy-like Castle Lainz. She went alone. Before she returned to her room she had received a telegram from her sister, the Comtesse Trani, who is in Paris, confirming the news of the death of the Duchesse. The Empress burst into soba, returned to the castle, and with her two daughters went to her boudoir, which she has not left since.

London, May 6.—A dispatch to "The Times" and declines to receive food or nourishment

London, May 6 .- A dispatch to "The Times" from Vienna says: "Not until this morning had the Emperor and Empress of Austria heard that the Duchesse d'Alençon was among the victims. The Empress was devotedly attached to her sister, and is completely overcome by the bereavement. The dinner which was to be to the Queen Regent and the Queen given to the Queen Regent and the Holland at the Chatcau Lainz, where the Emperor and Empress are staying, has been cancelled. Mme. Josephine Porges was a near relacelled. Mme. Josephine Porges was a near relacelled. tive of the well-known banker, Ephrussi

A TALK WITH THE DUCHESSE D'UZES. HOW SHE MADE HER ESCAPE UNDER AN ARCH

London, May 6,-"The Times" publishes an interview which its Paris correspondent had last evening with the Duchesse d'Uzes. She said: "The first gleam of fire came from a spot but

a short distance from where I was standing. I was dazzled, so swiftly did the flames spread. I can compare it only to the bursting of a rocket. There was no such thing in my case as reaching the main entrance; but near me was a small door leading to a waste piece of ground behind the bazaar structure. I dashed through this and the bazaar structure. I dashed through this and was soon in the open air, though still in an inclosure. I had passed, as it were, under an archway of flame, but was only slightly burned. The hair above my left temple was singed."

A dispatch to "The Times" from Paris says that Michel Heine, the manager of the bazaar,

admitted last evening that the arrangement was evidently ill made adding: "We ought to have foreseer that such a disaster as this was possible, but the stalls have been increasing every year, and we were anxious not to lose an inch of

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. GILMOUR, OF NEW-YORK, AND OF A NIECE OF MAYOR STRONG.

Paris, May 5 .- Mrs. F. B. Gilmour, of New York, had a narrow escape She had consented to act as a saleswoman at the staff of Mme. Costa Beauregard. She left the Hotel Terminus, where she was staying, about 1:30, accompanyfing the Vicomtesse Savigny. The sale was going well, when suddenly her maid cried: "Madame, save yourself. There's a fire!" Mrs. Gilmour with wonderful presence of mind, rushed toward the main entrance, but, seeing the danger of being trampled to death, she ran quickly back to the rear of the building, where she saw a window that opened in the wall, through which he soon reached the street.

Monsignor Clari, the Papal Nuncio, who had

attended to pronounce his blessing upon the bazaar, says he was talking to the Duchesse bazaar, says he was talking to the Duchesse d'Alençon at 4:10 o'clock. He adds: "Around me was a group of blind children. Several of these must have perished. My heart is bleeding to think of all these poor creatures. It is too horrible to speak of. My nerves are in a terrible

London, May 6.-"The Daily Chronicie" put lishes an interview which its Paris correspondent has had with William L. Hogan, whose sister, Margaret Hogan, was one of the four ladies assisting at the stall of the Duchesse d'Alençon, and the only one who escaped. Miss Hogan is a niece of Mayor Strong of New-York. Her

niece of Mayor Strong of New-York. Her brother says:

"My sister is now in bed, completely prostrated. At the time the cry of fire was raised she was about to accompany the Duchesse d'Alençon to take tea at the further end of the room. As yet she can recall nothing after the rush except being dragged by the hair from beneath a pile of women and children near the front of the building. My mother had driven to the bazzar a few minutes before the disaster, but the crush was so great that she had not been able to enter."

NOT POSSIBLE HERE, MR. SHEFFIELD SAYS. Fire Commissioner Sheffield said yesterday that such a frightful loss of life by fire as that in Paris could not happen in this city for several reasons.
"The first reason," he said, "is that a building

like that in which the fire occurred in Paris would not be tolerated in this city for an instant. Building Department would not listen to it. The next reason is that we are always on the outlook rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. and watchful for just such affairs. On the day The only Pflis to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. that Grant's tomb was turned over to the city we

had men watching all the grandstands. We did not fear fire on the stands, but that something might happen and precipitate a riot. We had forty

might happen and precipitate a riot. We had forty men on the large stand near the tomb, under my personal supervision. These men were armed with hand grenades and chemicals, and were prepared, with the assistance of the police, for any emergency which might have arisen.

"We are better prepared for anything like such a riot end fire than any other city in the country. I don't wish to be placed in the position of criticising the Paris department, but simply want to say that our department is vastly superior to anything they had. If a fire or a riot should occur at the Metropolitan Opera House or at the Madison Square Garden, nothing like what occurred in Paris could possibly happen. In every theatre where they use scenery we have men constantly on guard. We don't have anything to do with the Garden, but if a fire should break out there, we would have men at work pouring in water inside of three minutes."

OFFICIAL ACTION TAKEN.

THE CABINET ASKS A SPECIAL CREDIT FOR THE NEEDY-THE BAZAAR A TINDER BOX.

Paris, May 5 .- At to-night's session of the Cabinet it was decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies for a special credit in aid of the needy families. The Minister of Justice communicated to his colleagues the first results of the inquiry into the causes of the fire. The investigating Magistrate, M. Bertolu, reports that there was great carelessness and imprudence in the principal arrangements for the bazaar.

Much surprise is expressed at the fact that the police allowed the erection of such a tinderbox building for the accommodation of so many people. The Prefect of Police explains the matter by saying that, as the ground on which it was built is private property, the police authorities had no right to interfere. The fact of it being only one-story high and the floor being on a level with the street was supposed to be sufficient safeguard against disaster.

President Faure, all last evening, was in constant communication with the Prefect of Police, who forwarded to him the names of the identified dead and those of the injured. The President also dispatched orderly officers everywhere to inquire into the condition of the injured, and, hearing that a number of the latter had been taken to the Hopita! Beaujon, the President, at 10 o'clock, proceeded there to con-

In the courtyard of the hospital President Faure met the surgeons who were attending the injured, and thanked them for their devotion. Mme. Flores, the wife of the Spanish Consul, expired just as President Faure reached her bed-M. Girard, director of the Municipal Labora-

tory, reports that the ether for the lamps used in the cinematograph set fire to the film, and the flames then ignited the apparatus. DESCRIBED BY EYE-WITNESSES.

HEARTRENDING SCENES AS PEOPLE WITH THEIR CLOTHING IN FLAMES RUSHED FROM THE BURNING BUILDING.

Paris, May 5 .- An eye-witness of yesterday's fire describes the scene as follows:

"The women mostly wore light costumes, and those who escaped from the furnace were screaming 'Fire.' 'Help!' The faces of many of them were covered with blood. From time to time children ran out of the burning building crying for their mothers. A number of women of the poorer classes standing in the crowd, at the risk of burning themselves, tore the flaming clothing from the bodies of the women as the latter dashed in terror through the streets.

"The bazaar at that moment was nothing more nor less than a huge brazier. As the heat was unbearable, we made our way to some vacant ground between the bazaar and the Convent of the Rue Bayard and joined a handful of workmen, who were trying to rescue people from the flames by means of a ladder too short to avail much.

"While the work of rescue was in progress heartrending cries from the rear attracted us. Two women who had escaped from the flames were lying writhing on the ground, just beyond the margin of the fire. We darted in that direction, but as we neared them pieces of burning debris fell in showers upon our heads, and we were unable to reach these unfortunates, who were then burning like torches. They had ceased to stir and they soon entirely disappeared in the flames, while the witnesses of this awful scene groaned and wept.

"The awful drama was then at its height. In the midst of hissing, crackling flames we heard the shricks of the victims, but they were speedily stilled. Seeing the hopelessness of saving the bazaar, the firemen turned their attention to the adjoining convent, up the walls of which the flames were leaping.

a frightful crash, enveloping the vicinity in flaming débris. I was then able to approach it. On all sides were the bodies of men and women, many of them stretched on their backs, with arms extended, as though appealing for help. Others were still burning, their bodies emitting a crackling sound and a sickening odor. Owing to the heat we were unable to give the bodies the attention which would have permitted relatives to identify them.

"The space in which we were standing was speedily invaded by despairing crowds of relatives, some of whom had to be forcibly prevented fro a leaping into the flames. It was impossible then to find those whom they sought in the heap of shrivelled limbs, twisted bodies and

blackened, grinning faces." The bazaar was situated opposite the Rothschilds stables. Gamard, a groom in the employ of the Rothschilds, witnessed the whole scene

He says:

"At 4:20 yesterday afternoon I saw the Comesse De Reese rushing into the street from the bazaar, shouting 'Fire!' I looked up and saw nothing but a little smoke rising from the roof of the structure, and I could not think why the woman was in such a fright. Then, suddenly, I heard a confused murmur, deepening into a roar. The roof of the bazaar burst into flames, like a ox of matches. Instantly there was a terrible rush of people, like a wave, into the street. Fearful terror was depicted on each face. Some of them had their hair burning, and the clothing of others was scorched.

"There was such a crush from the inside of the building to the door that ten women fell in a heap to the pavement, and those following piled on top of them, crushing and bruising the help-

less ones. The women spricked with agony, "I rushed out and tried to lift some of them up, but was driven back by the frenzled crowd following. Many of them threw themselves on the ground and rolled over and over or from side in their attempts to stifle the flames.

"One woman reached the street in safety, and then, noting that her child was lost, forced her way back, biting and scratching like a mad creature, and succeeded in re-entering the furnace in search of her darling. She never again

Men with their hair and beards in flames men with their hair and ocards in names came out among the women. General Meunier, with his clothes ablaze and in great agony, rushed into the courtyard in front of the stables and plunged into a trough of water. Forty per-sons sought refage in Baron Rothschild's house. Women with their dresses in flames rolled upon the stones of the courtyard, uttering frightful

"I fetched a hose and turned water on the burnling people, and so saved several of them from being roasted alive. I also assisted several women, who were almost naked, their clothing having been burned or torn off their bodies, to

having been burned or torn off their bodies, to reach the Hospital Beaujon.
"According to my estimate, barely five min-utes elapsed between the time I went to the hos-pital and the time I returned, when the bazaar was no longer in existence."

M. Dicudonné, secretary of Baron Mackau, the president of the bazaar, is quoted as saying

an interview: "A lamp in the cinematograph started the fire. The cinematograph was fitted up in a separate building, by the side of the bazaar, and its en-trance was covered with curtains, which were

the first to catch fire.
"If people had only kept their heads, many, perhaps all, might have escaped across the vacant plot of ground behind the building. But I cant plot of ground behind the building. But I saw women glued to the ground; some of them were speechless, and others were shricking for help, when a few steps would have taken them out of the building. They seemed to be hypnotized or paralyzed with fright. One woman plunged her nails into my waiscoat and clung to it in desperation until it gave way and she fell into the flames, while I succeeded in reaching the vacant plot. There the people were literally roasting. Some tried to climb the wall, but they were overcome with heat or smoke and fell back into the flames. "The Baronne de St. Pierre, though a cripple and on cutches, reached the door easily, as

Fezensac.

The Count and Countess of Greffulne occupy a beautiful house in the Rue de Presbourg, looking out upon the Arc de Triomphe, and their magnificent country place near Fontainbieau is visited by nearly every royal personage who comes to Paris. The Count de Greffulne is one of the monarchical leaders who give a qualified support to the present Republican regime, and has a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. He has inherited his enormous wealth from his grandfather, who was one of the bankers and financial agents of King Louis Philippe.

THE DUCHESS OF LUYNES.

The Duchess of Luynes, reported as injured, is Duchess of Oricans, and the daughter of the

There is a popular misconception to the effect that corpulent people are healthy people. In a large percent-age of cases this is a mistake. Corpuas much, than thin people they suffer to people they suffer to and disorders that coused by indigestion and torpidity of the liver.

There is a sure and speedy remedy for ills of this description. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medico Discovery. Thousands corpulent people who me this medicine have for the it because of the people who me the it because of the people who me the it because of the people who me th

this description. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Thousands of corpulent people who need this medicine have failed to take it because of its world-wide reputation as a blood maker and flesh-builder. They imagine because it has an established reputation for building up the flesh and strengthening emaciated people, that it will make corpulent people more corpulent. This

will make corpulent people more corpulent. This is a misconception. The "Golden Medical Discov-ery" builds firm, healthy flesh but does not raise the weight above a natural normal figure. Unlike cod-liver oil, it does not make soft, flabby flesh. It builds solid, healthy flesh but tears down and excretes the weak, half-dead tissues that constitute corpulency. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, th liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It cures all blood and skin diseases. An honest dealer will not offer a worthless substitute for the sake of

extra profit.

"I got a cancer on my tongue and had it cut out," writes Peter J. Krocker, of Inman, McPherson Co., Kaus. "I consulted fafteen different physicians without deriving any benefit. At last I turned to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I presisted in its use and my health is better than ever before. Formerly every accidental wound I received would fester and would not heal. Now, such lacerations heal themselves." heal themselves

Cure—always. Gripe—never. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for constipation and biliousness. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. In obstinate cases use the "Discovery" in connection with the "Pellets." Druggists sell them.

Duchess of Uzes. She shares her mother's taste for sport, and is passionately fond of hunting. Her husband has for years been the Fidus Achates of the Duke of Orleans, and it was at his Paris house that the pretender was arrested when he visited France in defiance of the law of exile against him. The Duke of Luynes is not un-known in this country, having spent the summer at Newport, with his mother and sister, some years ago.

PRESIDENT GREVY'S DAUGHTER.

Mme. Daniel Wilson, who was injured at the fire, is the daughter and only child of the late President Grevy, and it was mainly owing to her husband's discreditable participation in the traffic of the Legion of Honor that her father was com-pelled to resign the Presidency. She was the idol of the old gentleman, and has inherited all his immense wealth, including his grand mansion of the Avenue de Jena.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE

Mme. Edouard André was known by the name of Nellee Jacquemart as a most successful sculptress Nellee Jacquemart as a most successful sculptress and painter until she married Edouard André, the soldier son of the great Protestant banker of that name, who was such a power in European finance. Edouard André built a superb mansion on the Boulevard Haussmann for his bride, but did not live to inhabit it, dying prematurely, a mental and physical wreck. His widow in 1888 made a present of all her jewels, amounting in value to over 2,000,000 francs, to one of the great metropolitan charities, on the ground that she could not bear to wear so many valuable trinkets when by converting them into cash she could save so many poor people from want and suffering.

THE OPERA COMIQUE FIRE. A PARIS DISASTER IN WHICH TWO HUNDRED

PEOPLE PERICHED TEN YEARS AGO. It was almost exactly ten years since Paris had dead, is a granddaughter of the historian and been visited by a terrible calamity such as the statesman Guizot, who was the Prime Minister of burning of the banaar in the Rue Jean Goujon, King Louis Philippe. Her name came prominently the news of which thrilled the world with horror before the public a short time ago in connection yesterday. On May 25, 1887, the Opera Comique was burned to the ground and about two hundred with the expulsion of her three sons from Alsacepeople perished. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock band's father, M. Schlumberger, is a great manufacturer in Alsace, and has long since made his
peace with Germany, to whose Emperor he owes
his title of nobility, as well as a number of decorations and honers of one kind and another, bestowed upon him as a reward for his adhesion to
the German cause. His son has followed in his
footsteps, politically speaking. But his son's wife
and her three boys remain ardently devoted to
France, and when the young men, on attaining
manhood the other day, were called upon to decide whether they would belong to France or to
Germany they voted for becoming French. That
is why they were expelled from Alsace. the evening during a performance of "Mignon," at which there was present an audience of about The Count de Mun, who is reported to have been adly injured at the fire while endeavoring to save

people perished. The fire broke our about 3 october in the evening during a performance of "Mignon," at which there was present an audience of about two thousand people, including many of distinction. Among them were Generals Boulanger and Thioautin, M. Goblet, M. Berthelot and the Marquis Ferronays, prefect of police. The fire caught in a curtain from a row of gas jets in the files. One of the singers stepped forward and reassured the audience, saying that there was no danger, but the people in the stalls and pit, where the fire was most plainly seen, immediately began to leave the house. In the galleries, where it was not visible, people remained seated. By the time the stalls were emptiled the house was full of smoke and the entire stage was ablaze. Scenes of terror accompanied the conflagration; a great panic ensued, and in the jam many people were crushed to death, blocaing the entrances and penning up those who remained within, so that they were burned.

The opera Comique was an old building, opened in 1838 it was situated alongside the Boulevard des Italiens, facing on the Rue Favart, the Rue Marivaux and the Place Roicidieu, the main exit being in the latter street. The theatre was one of the landmarks of the period of Louis Philippe. The interior construction was in every way defective, and it had often been remarked that should as fire break out in it a terrible catastrophe would result. Indeed, it was but a formight before the fire that a member of the Chamber of Deputies brought the matter up in the Chamber, insisting that the Government should buy and clear away the old buildings that separated the Opera Comique from the Boulevard des Italiens and construct additional xits. The Opera Comique was completely destroyed by the fire, only the walls being left standing, and they were in such a tottering condition that they began to fall in a few hours. Much comment was caused in the American and English newspapers by the fact that in the ruins were found the bodies of many women who had evily dently been

A FORMER GREAT DISASTER. THE FIRE AT THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR'S FETE IN 1808.

The only disaster in France during this century at all comparable to that of Tuesday in the ex-alted position of its victims was that which ocsurred at a fate given by the Prince von Schwartz enberg, the Austrian Ambassador, at the court of the first Napoleon, in honor of the Emperor's marriage with Marie-Louise, in 1808. Le Jeune in his memoirs gives a good account of the catas-

Montblane (now Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin). The house was surrounded by a beautiful garden, in which pavilions had been erected, where scene were acted by dancers from the opera, dealing with the early life of Her Royal Imperial High-

of 1870, especially in connection with the grand cavalry charge at Reichshofen, and subsequently From 1,200 to 1,500 hundred guests were pres ent. Dancing took place in a large temporary room of wood, richly decorated with mirrors, pictures and draperies and illuminated by an immense Parisian mob in consequence of the rathless se-haired, black-mustached, limber, elastic and agile in spite of his wounds and years, he is renowned throughout Europe as one of the foremost cavairy generals of the day; and when he retired last year on the ground of age it was universally felt that the French Army had sustained an irreparable loss. A particular favorite at the Tuileries during the Empire he subsequently became a great friend of Gambetta, and remains to this day on terms of the greatest intimacy with the Prince of Wales, whom, in the early sixtles he locked up in his library at Paris for twelve hours on one of the rare occasions when His Royal Highness had im-bibed more than was good for himself, and was in-clined to be obstructive and unpleasant in the sa-closs of the Marquise. A few days later the Prince rewarded his jailer with a beautiful jewelled scarf-pin, which the Marquis wears to this day. mber of candles. The Emperor and Empress and all the highest personages in the land were present. About an hour after the fête began a Scotch reel

was being danced by the Empress, Prince Borghese, the Princess von Schwartzenberg (sister-in law of the Ambassador), and about a hundred

ghese, the Princess von Schwartzenberg (sister-inlaw of the Ambassador), and about a hundred
other women. A candle in one of the lustres near
the door fired a piece of drapery. Colonel de Tropbriant tried to extinguish the flames, but in clutching at the drapery only succeeded in spreading the
fire. In less than three minutes it had reached the
ceiling, which had been smeared with spirit to
make the paint dry more quickly, and, as Le
Jeune says. 'In a moment all present found themselves beneath a vault of flame.'

The Emperor took the Emptess by the hand and
led her to the garden. The rest of the guests imitated their example, and at first it seemed as
though there would be plenty of time for all to escape. But in a few moments those at the back
began to press forward, and a panic resulted. Then
fragments of the ceiling fell on those still in the
room, and the fire spread among them with terribie
rapidity.

Le Jeune was able to save Prince Kourakin, the
Russian Ambassador, though the latter was horribly burned, one of his hands being destroyed.

The scene that followed was of the most frightful
character. The mothers, the Princesse von
Schwartzenberg and the Princesse de Layen, had
sexaped, but could not find their daughters. They
fought their way back to the building, and just as
they reached it the roof fell upon them. The
Princesse de Layen was taken out alive, but died
an hour afterward. The Princesse von Schwartzenberg was never seen alive again. Her body was
found so horribly mutilated that it could only be
recognized as an omen, and people compared it with
the disaster that occurred at a fete given in honor
of the marriage of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, when 3060 persons were crushed to death
or wounded in the Place Louis XV, as the result
of a panic following a conflagration caused by fireworks in honor of the royal marriage.

ELBRIDGE GERRY SPAULDING DEAD. Buffalo, May 5.-Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, known as the "Father of the Greenback," died at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Spaulding was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, N. Y., on February 24, 1839. His father was a pioneer settler in New-York State from New-The son studied law in Batavia and England. Attica, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Genesee County, after which he removed to Buffalo, where he accumulated a fortune in the practice of his profession. He retired from the law and gave his attention to banking, in which he was highly successful. He caused the removal of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank from Patavia to Buffalo, when he became its president. On the passage of the Na-tional Banking law it was reorganized as a Na-tional bank

he became its president. On the surface of the Legislature, In 1847 Mr. Spaulding was Mayor of Buffalo, and in 1848 a member of the Legislature. In 1849 he was elected to Congress as a Whig. In 1839 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, and was twice re-elected. During his last term Mr. Spaulding achieved a wide reputation for the part he played in adjusting the inancial affairs of the Government to meet the strain of the war. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and chairman of the subcommittee intrusted with preparing legislative measures. In this capacity he drew up and presented both the Legal-tender act and the National Currency Bank act, the mass of important financial measures of the war, which he advocated in the House, and the adoption of which he secured. Mr. Spaulding published a "History of the Legal-tender Paper Money Used During the Great Rebellion" (Buffalo, 1859), which is regarded as a standard authority on the subject. He was chosen to deliver the address before the Banking Association at the Centennial Exposition, and gave a review of "One Hundred Years of Progress in the Business of Banking."

Mr. Spaulding died worth from \$12,000,000 to ing." Mr. Spaulding died worth from \$12,000,000 to \$11,000,000.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY PRIMARIES. Primaries were held in the various Assembly dis-

Sound Money Democracy for the election of three members of the Assembly District Committee from each election district. The plan of organization was formulated by members of the National Democratic State Committee from this city. The plan provides also for electing delegates from Assembly districts to the County Committee. This election will take place next Monday evening. The County Committee will consist of as many delegates from the Assembly districts as there are election districts therein. Last year's divisions of the election districts as constituted by the Police Board will be recognized.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water, Hunyadi János BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPA-TION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters." Lancet. "Speedy, sure, gentle." British Medical Journal CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm.

Andreas Saxlehner.

LEA & PERRINS

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

SAUCE

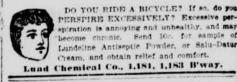
Agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. ..

The newest things under the sun. Factory Prices.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway and 17th Street, N.Y



GRAY HAIR RESTORED 2 YOUTHFUL COLOR by Dr. Hoy. Hair Brail III. Covers Baid Spots, Day Dandruf, Hair Falling, Scalp Disease, Don't Stain Stin Rest HAIR GROWER Dressing. Laker Sottles Oc., at druggles.

CLEANING NEAR 2STH ST.
Established 1893
Telephone 1892 38th 8t.
Send for Circular.

PER'S FATAL FOOD
aches. FATAL FOOD
O. H. JADWIN, 63 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

T.M. STEWART

326 7th Ave.,

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE Unequalled Rug and Matting

LONG CREDIT. CARPETS. LONG CREDIT PRICKLY heat cured by Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 West 42d St., New-York, All skin diseases cured. Consultation free. Use Facial Scap. It is pure. Send 10c. for Reauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Scap or Facial Cream.

included John Murphy, John P. Murray, Patrick Cunnion, D. E. Dowling, L. E. Sexton, Theodore Sutro, Thomas F. Keating, John Feunel, Thomas Costigan, Henry Allen, Julius Kaufman, Maurice J. Power, Thomas J. Neallis, Deniel O'Connell, Coroner Hoeber, John Hayes, John J. Quinlan, John P. Kelly, Morris Jacoby, James O'Farrell, Edward McCae, John J. Braly and Henry H. Sherman, Others reported from various districts who will probably be elected to the County Committee on Monday evening are Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, ex-Congressman J. De Witt Warner, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Aqueduct Commissioner George Walton Green, John A. Henneberry, John Jeroloman, president of the Board of Aldermen; Commissioner Seth Sprague Terry and Assistant Corporation Counsel William L. Turner, Full returns of last night's election will be made to-day at the office of John A. Henneberry, No. 255 Broadway.

An Executive Committee will be selected after the County Committee has been chosen. Cunnion, D. E. Dowling, L. E. Sexton, Theodore

GENERAL CURTIS REPLIES.

HIS VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER GIVEN BEFORE THE LOYAL LEGION.

General Newton M. Curtis was the principal speaker at the dinner last night of the New-York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's, and in the expectation that would reply at length to the criticisms made by General A. A. Ames at the February meeting of the commandery there was an unusually large

the commandery there was an unusually large gathering of members. It may he remembered that at that time General Ames, in the course of a paper describing the taking of Fort Fisher, endeavored to deprecate the part taken by General varies, who was in charge of a brigade, and by General Terry, who was in command of the troops in the famous assault on the fort. Indignant at what he considered unwarranted aspersions upon General Terry and himself, General Curtis, with some emphatic words that led to a rather painful incident, disputed the accuracy of General Amer's contentions.

Last night General Curtis gave his own version of the capture of the fort. In exhaustive detail he explained the circumstances that led to the expedition against Fort Fisher, and told of conferences held with General Grant and General Terry as to the best plan of operations, and of actual incidents of the fight, in an effort to show that General of the fight, in an effort to show that General and was was wrong in his contentions as to the amount of credit due to his own personal achievements in the reduction of the fort. The aspersions that had been made, General Curtis declared, were unjustifiable, and were made in an effort to "swell history with romantic invention." General Curtis's remarks were guarded, and were entirely free from personalities.

Charles E. McKay presided at the dinner. At the annual meeting of the commandery, held earlier in

tis's remarks were guarded, and were entirely free from personalities.

Charles E. McKay presided at the dinner. At the annual meeting of the commandery, held earlier in the evening, the following officers were elected: Commander, Major-General Grenville M. Dedge; sentor vice-commander, Brevet Major-General Martin T. McMahon; junior vice-commander, Lieutenant-Commander James Parker; recorder, Acting Assistant Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman; registrat, Brevet Colonel Horatio C. King; treasurer, Fay Inspector Arthur Burtia; chancellor, Prevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Pool; chaplain, Major-Franklia E. Miller; council-Brevet Brigadier-General Henry L. Burnett, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Wilson, Brevet Major William H. Male, Brevet Colonel George Blagden and Master Robert M. Thompson.

BLAINE REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION. The Blaine Republican Club of the XXVth Assembly District had an exciting election for officers at its clubhouse, in West Twenty-fourth-st., las evening. The rival tickets were headed for president by Frederic Gross and Elisha K. Camp

dent by Frederic Gross and Elisha K. Camp respectively.

The successful ticket was as follows: President Frederic Gross, first vice-president, Horace H. Brockway; second vice-president, J. G. McMurray; secretary, J. J. Beitler; treasurer, William J. Mc-Ewan; Executive Committee, Colonel C. N. Swift, George R. Manchester, Job E. Hedges, Henry Birrel, Byror Alger, Michael J. McCann, Henry Polock, E. F. Dwight, J. R. McKeivey and James H. Breslin; House Committee, E. J. Conway, A. B. Washburn, Robert Vandervoort, W. T. Clute, C. J. Miller, R. G. Bagley and E. T. Keehn; Auditing Committee, H. G. Harris, George Ludwig and J. J. Egan; Committee on Admission, P. E. Lalor, F. A. Stroh and F. H. Pinkney.

OPENING OF THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE The steamer Monmouth, of the Sandy Hook Route, will be placed in service on Monday, May 10, leaving New-York, foot Rector-st., at 10:15 a. m., and 3:55 p. m., arriving at New-York 9:30 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.